

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHEDULES O AND P (FORM N-30) ALLOCATION AND APPORTIONMENT OF INCOME

Corporations who qualify and elect to report and pay income tax on the basis of a percentage of gross sales made during the tax year, as provided in Article III, section 2 of the Multistate Tax Compact, Chapter 255, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), and section 235-71(e), HRS, Hawaii Income Tax Law, need not use Schedule O & P but must use and file Short Form N-310, copies of which may be obtained by contacting your respective taxation district office within the Department of Taxation.

Part I — Based on Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act, sections 235-21 through 235-39, HRS (Indicate on Schedule P if you have elected Part I)

Any corporation having income from unitary business which is taxable both within and without Hawaii may allocate and apportion its income as provided in Part II, Chapter 235, (Act 33, Session Laws of Hawaii (SLH) 1967).

Part II — Based on the Multistate Tax Compact, Chapter 255, HRS (Indicate on Schedule P if you have elected Part II)

Any corporation subject to an income tax whose income is subject to apportionment and allocation for tax purposes may elect to allocate and apportion its income in accordance with the provisions of the Multistate Tax Compact (Act 30, SLH 1968)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Corporations which must file Allocation and Apportionment of Income Schedules O and P, Form N-30:

Every corporation carrying on a unitary business within and without Hawaii must file Allocation and Apportionment of Income Schedules O and P, Form N-30.

A foreign corporation carrying on a trade or business within Hawaii and subject to tax will be entitled to exclude from the measure of the tax that portion of its income less related expenses which is attributable to sources without Hawaii. A domestic corporation will exclude from the measure of the tax that portion of its income and related expenses attributable to sources in another jurisdiction provided that such income is subjected to an income tax thereon by such other jurisdiction. A foreign corporation shall be deemed to be carrying on a trade or business within Hawaii if its net income therefrom is subject to the taxing jurisdiction of Hawaii by reason of its engaging in activities in Hawaii, or causing transactions to be conducted in Hawaii with the object of gain, profit, or economic benefit, whether or not such activities or transactions are in or connected with interstate or foreign commerce.

In this connection, corporations whose business is deemed to constitute a unitary business for purposes of the Hawaii Income Tax Law, only those entities which are located in any of the states of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any Territory or Possession of the United States shall be considered and included as part of the unitary business. Accordingly, only the business income of those domestic entities shall be considered and included in the apportionment of income.

A business shall be deemed to constitute a unitary business where there is a unity of ownership; unity of management; unity of use and operation; and dependency and contribution among and between the entities. Where a business is deemed to be unitary the taxpayer

shall be required to file a combined return and the combined income shall be apportioned to the State of Hawaii based upon the factors of property, payroll and sales.

In keeping with the legislative declaration expressed in Act 53, SLH 1984, that worldwide combination shall not be used in the apportionment of income of a unitary business for purposes of the Hawaii Income Tax Law, Hawaii shall observe only a "water's edge" or domestic unity of both the business entities and their income.

The following instructions set forth in general the adjustments to be made to arrive at the taxable income of a corporation carrying on a unitary business within and without Hawaii. They do not purport to set forth each and every adjustment to be made. Specific questions should be submitted in writing for rulings.

DIRECTIONS FOR COMPLETING SCHEDULE O ADJUSTMENTS FOR HAWAII TAXABLE INCOME.

Question (e). Corporations that change the way the following items were treated in prior year tax returns must disclose the nature and extent of these changes on a separate sheet as an attachment to Schedule O. Disclose any changes to:

- classification of income as business or non-business income;
- valuation of property or inclusion of property in the property factor;
- determination of the amount of compensation paid used in the payroll factor; or
- inclusion of gross receipts in the sales factor.

Disclose only inconsistencies in the denominators of the three factors that materially affect the apportionment percentage. Explain with references to the laws or regulations of another state any inconsistencies in the determination of non-business income and in the

denominators of the factors due to a difference in state laws or regulations. Show the amount of inconsistency on a state-by-state basis.

Line 1. Enter here the amount of taxable income shown on Hawaii Form N-30, Schedule J, line 1.

Line 2. Enter deductions taken for federal tax purposes but not allowable or allowable only in part, for Hawaii tax purposes.

Line 3. Other adjustments. List all other additions here.

Line 5. Enter here a deduction for the amount of dividends received as set forth in section 235-7(c), HRS.

Line 6. Enter here any interest received on obligations of the United States included on Form N-30, page 1, line 5(c).

Line 7. Enter here other deductions or adjustments.

ADJUSTMENTS TO ARRIVE AT UNITARY BUSINESS INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX.

After Hawaii adjustments, the following deductions or exclusions must be made to arrive at unitary business income. Dividends, interest, royalties, nonunitary business income, rents, and capital gains and losses which are not an integral part of the unitary operations, are to be allocated specifically according to location or situs of property or according to the domicile of the taxpayer.

Line 10. Enter here the non-business or nonunitary dividends included on Form N-30, page 1, line 4, and not deducted on line 5 above.

Lines 11, 12, and 13. Enter the net amount from interest, royalties, and nonunitary business income (including rentals). If the related expenses exceed the total of each such income, no deduction may be claimed.

Line 15. Other adjustments

Line 18. Enter here the net loss from business, other than unitary business, including rentals.

INSTRUCTIONS
SCHS. O & P (FORM N-30)
(REV. 1996)

Line 19. Enter here the net loss, other than those from sale of depreciable property, resulting from the sale or exchange of assets not connected with unitary business. Losses on sale of depreciable property are considered to be part of the unitary business.

Line 21. Enter here income derived from sources within and without Hawaii, the proper apportionment of which between Hawaii and other localities usually requires an allocation by the use of an apportionment formula.

Line 22. From Schedule P (Apportionment Formula) line 5, enter the average percent and multiply the amount shown on line 21 by this average percent. This is the apportioned income from the unitary business subject to Hawaii income tax.

Line 24. Enter the portion of line 22, if any, that is net capital gain attributable to the unitary business. Also, enter the amount of line 24, if any, on Form N-30, page 3, Schedule J, line 14.

INCOME WHOLLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO HAWAII.

Foreign and domestic corporations must allocate to Hawaii all gains (or losses) resulting from the sale or exchange of real estate and other tangible assets which have a tax situs in Hawaii. The amount of net capital gain as shown on Schedule O, page 2, line 29(b) is taxed at the rate of 4%. Income from nonunitary business activities conducted within Hawaii, royalties and rentals from property owned within Hawaii, and intangibles having a business situs in Hawaii must be allocated to Hawaii.

Allocation of capital gains and losses. Capital gains and losses from the sales of real property located in Hawaii are allocable to Hawaii.

Capital gains and losses from the sales of tangible personal property are allocable to Hawaii if: (1) The property had a situs in Hawaii at the time of the sale; or (2) The taxpayer's commercial domicile is in Hawaii and the taxpayer is not taxable in the state in which the property had a situs.

Except in the case of the sale of a partnership interest, capital gains and losses from the sales of intangible property are allocable to Hawaii if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in Hawaii.

Gain or loss from the sale of a partnership interest is allocable to Hawaii in the ratio of the original cost of the partnership tangible personal property in Hawaii to the original cost of partnership tangible personal property everywhere, determined at the time of the sale. If more than fifty per cent of the value of a partnership's assets consists of intangibles, gain or loss from the sale of the partnership interest shall be allocated to Hawaii in accordance with

the sales factor of the partnership for its first full tax period immediately preceding its tax period during which the partnership interest was sold.

Line 26. Enter here the gain (or loss) from the sale of real estate and other tangible assets not connected with unitary business.

Line 27. Enter here royalties from property not used in the unitary business.

Line 28. Enter here the net profit (or loss) from business other than unitary business (including rental property) operated on a separate accounting basis.

Line 29(b). Enter the amount of net capital gain wholly attributable to Hawaii. Also, enter the total of lines 29(b) and 24, on Form N-30, page 3, Schedule J, line 14.

Line 30. Enter here income from intangible personal property. Add back Hawaii allocated, non-business or nonunitary income and dividends.

Line 33. Enter here any net operating loss as determined in accordance with section 235-7(d), HRS.

DIRECTIONS FOR COMPLETING SCHEDULE P APPORTIONMENT FORMULA.

In filing this schedule, include only items related to, or connected with, the income reported on Schedule O, line 21. Thus, since this line does not include income or losses from intangible personal property, and rental of, sale or other disposition of property not connected with the unitary business, such property should not be included in the property factor of the formula, and income therefrom should not be included in the sales factor. Likewise, salaries, wages, or other compensation of officers and employees, whose services were not performed in producing the income reported on Schedule O, line 21, should not be included.

PROPERTY RATIO.

Real property situated and tangible personal property permanently located in Hawaii, on the last day of the taxable year if actually used in the unitary business, should be listed as within Hawaii. In determining the situs of movables, such as equipment used in Hawaii part of the year and in another jurisdiction part of the year, the value of such property shall be assigned to a location within and without Hawaii on the basis of approximate average time of such usage. In the case of properties leased or rented, the value of the leasehold interest or rented property shall be included in the property ratio. The values of leasehold interests and other leased or rented properties are obtained by multiplying the net annual rent paid by 8.

PAYROLL RATIO.

Salaries, wages, commissions, and other compensation for personal services paid during the taxable year to officers and employees in connection with the unitary business should be entered as within Hawaii if the services are actually performed here, regardless of where payment is made or control exercised.

SALES RATIO.

Gross sales or receipts attributable to and derived from the taxpayer's unitary business operations shall be the gross sales or gross receipts less returns and allowances. In the case of tangible personal property there shall be attributable to Hawaii all sales of such property:

- (A) delivered to a purchaser at a point within Hawaii regardless of the f.o.b. point or where the sale was consummated,
- (B) shipped to a purchaser situated at a point within Hawaii regardless of the f.o.b. point or where the sale was consummated, and
- (C) delivered to a purchaser at a point outside Hawaii or shipped to a purchaser at a point outside Hawaii, if such point is located in a jurisdiction in which the taxpayer is not doing business and the sale was made on an order secured or received by an office or branch in Hawaii or a representative residing or stationed in Hawaii.

In the case of sales of other than tangible personal property, there shall be included, in addition to amounts includible under rules prescribed on the sale of tangible personal property above, all sales or receipts from:

- (A) property located, services furnished, and contracts performed in Hawaii, irrespective of the place where the contract is made,
- (B) communications transmitted from a point in Hawaii,
- (C) all other activities engaged in or transactions conducted in Hawaii.

USE OF FACTORS.

All business income shall be apportioned to this State by multiplying the income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor plus the sales factor, and the denominator of which is three. (sections 235-29 and 255-1, HRS)

MODIFICATION OF FACTORS FOR CERTAIN TRANSPORTATION SERVICES.

A taxpayer carrying on the business of air or sea transportation service may derive income partly from sources within and partly from sources without Hawaii. Such a taxpayer is required to use the factors as modified under Department of Taxation Rules.